EXHIBIT 1

Pages 1 - 36

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable Lisa J. Cisneros, Magistrate Judge

IN RE: UBER TECHNOLOGIES,)
INC., PASSENGER SEXUAL ASSAULT)
LITIGATION)

) No. 23-MD-03084 CRB (LJC)

_____ San Francisco, California

Tuesday, May 13, 2025

TRANSCRIPT OF REMOTE ZOOM VIDEOCONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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1 Tuesday - May 13, 2025 1:20 p.m. 2 PROCEEDINGS ---000---3 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: U.S. District Court is now in 4 5 session. The Honorable Magistrate Judge Lisa J. Cisneros 6 presiding. We are calling 23-MD-03084, In Re Uber Technologies, Inc. 7 Counsel, please state your appearances for the record, 8 beginning with plaintiffs. 9 MS. PETERS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Sara Peters 10 on behalf of the plaintiffs. 11 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 12 MR. COHN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Steven Cohn on 13 behalf of plaintiffs. 14 15 THE COURT: Good afternoon. MS. COWAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Tracey Cowan 16 17 on behalf of plaintiffs. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon. MS. STRATIGOPOULOS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 19 20 Meredith Drukker Stratigopoulos on behalf of plaintiffs. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon. MR. KAUFMAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Andrew 22 Kaufman from Girard Sharp on behalf of the plaintiffs. 23 Good afternoon. THE COURT: 24

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: And now we'll start with

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defense.

MR. COX: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Christopher Cox on behalf of the Uber defendants.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. COTTON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is Chris Cotton from Shook Hardy, also on behalf of the Uber defendants, and I'm joined by my partner Veronica Gromada.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

All right. I've got the parties' joint discovery letter, and I had a couple of questions that I wanted to ask before -- before we check in briefly about the bellwether depositions.

I don't think this will be a long hearing, but I did want to run a few of these questions by the parties, starting with the purported mass deletion of company data regarding the 30(b)(6) notice, where Uber says that that topic is simply too broad and there needs to be some sort of threshold showing of spoliation.

My question for the plaintiffs there is, when I think about Rule 30(b)(6) notices, they need to be specific enough for the witness that's put forward to prepare and answer questions related to that topic. So, you know, how broad is -- is the purported mass deletion of company data? I mean, this -- Uber is a very large -- it's a large corporation. It has a lot of different kinds of data and information. It's like where -- what are the parameters for that, the scope of

this mass deletion? There's a general reference to a book.

So who wants to tackle that question?

MR. COHN: I'll take that, Your Honor. Steven Cohn on behalf of plaintiffs.

So, Your Honor, this has been an issue since before the Court issued PTO Number 2 related to potential evidence destruction. This goes back a while, related to when litigation holds were put in place in 2023; and it's plaintiffs' position that should have been put in place much earlier, going back to 2013. It's come up during document production, where plaintiffs have gone back and asked for particular hyperlinks, that the defendants have come back and said they can't find those particular issues.

So, really, what we want to explore on a -- on a 30(b)(6) deposition on this topic is exactly what is missing, why it's missing, and when it went missing.

We know that certain documents are missing. We know that there's gaps in production. In the PTO 8 letter, we used Mr. Kalanick as an example, related to just a minuscule amount of emails that have been produced, and we'd expect to see a much higher volume of documents produced.

So this particular topic, as we put in the notice, we related it into sub -- some statements that were made in either the book *Super Pumped* or in the Jacobs letter, which was filed by another court in this district. But I think really, at a

30(b)(6) deposition, we want to explore this topic broadly to find out exactly what's missing, how it went missing, and then potentially come back to the Court later on with a Rule 37 motion.

THE COURT: Okay. But what's missing? I mean,

company information -- how does Uber identify an appropriate

witness and prepare that witness? Because it's a very broad -
"what's missing" is not very particular. Like, what type of

data --

MR. COHN: Sure.

THE COURT: -- are you talking about?

How would you propose that Uber prepare for something of that scope, you know, a set of questions that could be potentially very broad?

MR. COHN: It's difficult to pin down precisely,
Your Honor, because at this point we don't know exactly what's
missing. We know that when we requested relevant documents,
we've gotten responses that "They're missing"; and we know that
when, you know, we've sought different things, that they
weren't available; and from what we could see in the gaps, that
there are relevant documents missing. But it's hard to -- I
understand why Your Honor is asking this question; but it's
hard, prior to actually taking the deposition, to know exactly
what that is.

You know, certainly, we want to narrow this as much as

possible; but, you know, I think it would be really related to any relevant documents which were not preserved related to a relevant issue from 2013 onward that's been described in the book *Super Pumped*, also in the Jacobs letter.

And it's -- it's -- I understand why Your Honor is asking that, but it's difficult to kind of narrow that down further without really knowing the complete universe of what relevant information is missing.

THE COURT: I thought maybe -- it looked like,

Mr. Cox, maybe you wanted to speak up, or I don't know who from

Uber would like to respond to this point.

MR. COX: I would like to respond, Your Honor.

Thank you. This is my first time before you. It's good to see you, and thank you for the opportunity to be heard.

I think -- I think Your Honor identified the challenge here, and Mr. Cohn, I think, acknowledged it, which is that there hasn't been a threshold showing that relevant documents are missing or that Uber has not met any obligation to retain documents that are missing or lost.

And we've agreed to put up a witness on the other

13 topics in the notice that relate to recordkeeping

procedures, policies, and litigation holds.

But what Topic 1 is about, it's very vague; it's very broad. It's about a stray sentence in a book published a number of years ago, and it does not identify with specificity

that documents related to this litigation, that are relevant to this litigation were lost or destroyed, and that's the challenge in preparing a witness on a topic like that.

MR. COHN: And, Your Honor, if I could respond briefly.

THE COURT: Mm-hmm.

MR. COHN: That's a separate issue regarding narrowing the actual topic. But we've certainly met our threshold showing that relevant information is missing because we've requested relevant documents from Uber and they've come back and specifically told us "That's missing." So we know it's happening. And we also have additional evidence because we've seen gaps in production. So it's really -- we've met that threshold showing. It's a question of narrowing the scope potentially of that topic.

THE COURT: Well, I guess one way that I'm thinking about this issue is that there may not be a need for a strict showing, a threshold showing on missing or destroyed evidence to implicate spoliation.

Instead, these are types of questions -- at least where they're more specific, these are types of questions that you could ask, and it would be proportionate to the needs of the case because it would be part of simply figuring out whether production has been complete or to what extent production of relevant information is complete, given all of the litigation

holds that were placed over 14 years.

So I'm thinking of this possibly as allowing at least certain lines of inquiry, not because -- not necessarily because it's dependent on some threshold showing that there's been systematic destruction of evidence, but simply to ensure that -- that production is as complete as it can be or to understand what the scope of the production is.

So especially, I think particularly in this kind of case, which is an MDL, it's not your -- I know it might be considered sort of discovery on discovery, but this is not just one individual case. It's thousands of cases brought together in a centralized, you know, proceeding for pretrial purposes; and -- and it covers many, many years with different employees and different poli- -- you know, document retention policies over the years.

So even -- I mean, there's some information here that plaintiffs are putting forward regarding systemic destruction of information. But I think the reality here, though, is that I think it may be well within Rule 26 to allow certain of these topics simply to ensure that we've got complete production and to understand the extent to which information was able to be collected and produced.

But I'm still struggling with this -- the breadth of Topic Number 1. And I think as a practical matter, it presents some difficulty in terms of preparing to answer questions, basic

questions.

But your other -- the other topics that plaintiffs have listed, though, do -- you know, are more specific as far as Uber's recordkeeping systems, retention policies and practices with respect to emails, and that's Topic Number 4. You know, the Topic Number 5 is specific to Slack communications. And I don't understand Uber to be objecting to those topics as an appropriate part of a 30(b)(6) deposition. So why can't plaintiffs simply ask the questions they want to ask within these particular topics that are not objected to at this point by Uber?

MR. COHN: Your Honor, I think there might be some overlap, but I think really -- and Your Honor, I think, nailed it on the head. When we're really looking at systemic failures and systemwide failures at Uber, I don't think we're asking Uber to prep a deponent to talk about any specific individual's deficient production. It's really systemic problems and systemwide problems. Those problems were documented not just in the book, but also in the Jacobs letter. And so some of that might be overlapping with other topics in the notice, but some might not, and some might come in just specifically under that Topic 1.

THE COURT: Well, systemwide, I mean, you could talk about the whole company; but it seems like you have to think about, you know, what data systems. Are you talking about

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email, the email system or the system for -- it's -- the
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     support communications and all the Bliss messages or the
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     investigatory documents that were maintained? Because kind of
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     a broad reference to systemwide, I mean, unless you've got
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     something more specific that you can explain to me and explain
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     to Uber so that they can properly prepare and have a fair
     opportunity to prepare; otherwise, it sounds just like a
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     behemoth of a topic.
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              MR. COHN: Well, I mean, I think it was what was
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     articulated not just in the book, but in the Jacobs letter.
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     The Jacobs letter specifically goes through --
                         Well, there's no excerpt of the book, I
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              THE COURT:
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     mean, that's --
              MR. COHN: Yeah.
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              THE COURT: -- attached in the records; right?
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          You want me to go and buy the book and --
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              MR. COHN:
                         No.
                              I'm certainly not suggesting that,
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     Your Honor. I think the book -- the line in the book talks
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     about a system; but really, the Jacobs letter goes into it in
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     detail, efforts that were made to destroy documents or
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     improperly label them as attorney-client privileged. And
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     I think that's really what we're looking to -- to explore under
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     Topic 1 and Topic 2.
              MR. COX: Your Honor --
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              THE COURT:
                          Well --
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MR. COX: -- I would just -- oh, sorry. 1 THE COURT: Okay. The Topic 1 didn't mention the 2 Jacobs letter. I think it's -- it's in your discovery letter. 3 What did you want to say, Mr. Cox? 4 MR. COX: Exactly what you did, Your Honor, that 5 Topic 1 does not -- the Jacobs letter is not a part of Topic 1. 6 That's true, Your Honor. It's part of 7 MR. COHN: But the Jacobs letter does talk about, in addition to 8 improper privilege designations, also document destruction. 9 Of course, 30(b)(6), we want to try to put with as much 10 11 particularity and specificity as possible, but it's really a minimum, not a maximum. So it talks about document 12 destruction, but to really prep the witness and go from there. 13 Okay. All right. Let me move on to my 14 THE COURT: 15 next question about the purported misuse of attorney-client What's the threat ops? And how does that relate to 16 privilege. 17 this case? MR. COHN: I don't know if that question is for 18 plaintiffs or defendants, Your Honor. 19 20 It's for the plaintiffs. THE COURT:

MR. COHN: Well, the threat ops, we're still exploring exactly how that fits in. We know that's part of Uber. But we know that -- it appears, at least from that letter, that, you know, there were improper instructions to mark things attorney-client privileged. We saw that also in our review of

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Uber's privilege designations.

We previously went to Your Honor regarding a motion for sanctions. That was denied at that time. But that's what led to the appointment of the special master. Our understanding is that we could potentially come back to the Court under a Rule 37 motion after we explore this further in discovery.

Topic 2 is really exploring this further in discovery to understand exactly what was done with Uber regarding improper designations of attorney-client privilege, which is, again, something that we've seen in our review of the privilege logs.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't think I grasp exactly what the threat ops was.

MR. COHN: To be honest, Your Honor, it might be something that Uber might be better able to explain.

THE COURT: Yeah, or anybody who can tell me what -- which is mentioned in the --

MR. COHN: I understand it, generally, as a department in Uber. I don't know if it even still exists in Uber.

But Uber's counsel might be able to answer that better.

MR. COX: Sure, Your Honor. I can -- our position is that threat ops doesn't have anything to do with the issues in this case.

You know, as a general matter -- and I think you can get this from the letter a little bit, that this was a group that did research on competition and opposition, almost like

opposition research in politics. Do not believe that it relates to the issues of sexual assault and sexual misconduct -- alleged sexual assault and sexual misconduct in this litigation.

So, again, that's part of the problem here is that plaintiffs are taking a letter in a settlement demand context from eight years ago, describing a hearsay statement by the lawyer's client, a former Uber employee, and using that as sort of a launching point for a deposition topic, which we believe is inappropriate.

I think, in particular -- and Mr. Cohn alluded to this -there is a very robust privilege process in this case. And
regardless of any -- we're not conceding that any of these
allegations in the Jacobs letter related to the abuse of
privilege are accurate; but even if they were, even if banners
were inappropriately placed on documents, Uber and its counsel
in this case have an obligation to make good faith privilege
designations. Plaintiffs have an opportunity to challenge
those designations, and there is a very rigorous process by
which those challenges are heard by the Court and adjudicated
on, and privileges are either maintained or rejected on that
basis.

So, again, we believe this is not an appropriate topic; and, rather, privilege is being dealt with by the Court in a way that makes sense apart from a 30(b)(6) deposition about,

again, a stray statement in a letter from a number of years ago.

MR. COHN: Your Honor, I would just add that

Mr. Jacobs was -- his direct report was Mr. Sullivan, who is
going to be a deponent in this case. He was part of the
briefing related to which apex depositions would go forward.

And so we want to explore, obviously, to the extent he was a
direct report to Mr. Sullivan, what overlap that was with
documents being improperly marked privileged.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll give that some more thought.

As far as the request to bring laptops, I want to move into that issue. Can plaintiffs explain more clearly what you intend to learn or what you think you might learn from the demonstrations?

I know I authorized some inspection previously, but what more do you need to learn through these particular demonstrations? The discovery letter describes how the request is narrowly tailored and that it's not a full request for an extension -- excuse me -- an inspection. But what -- you know, what's the purpose as far as information gathering? Like --

MS. PETERS: Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- why is it important?

MS. PETERS: Your Honor, Sara Peters for the plaintiffs.

This is an issue that I'll try to address.

1 THE COURT: Sure. MS. PETERS: An example may be helpful. 2 In Exhibit 4 to the joint brief -- that's one of the three 3 4 notices that were attached. 5 THE COURT: Mm-hmm. MS. PETERS: There, we had request for -- Request 6 Number 6 for documents, which asks for the witness to bring a 7 laptop that's able to view the architecture of the 8 investigation platforms that are used by Uber's investigators 9 when they're investigating a reported safety incident. 10 11 And I'm happy to share my screen if that would be helpful to Your Honor. 12 If you could just give me the docket page 13 THE COURT: number. 14 15 MS. PETERS: Yeah. This is 2957-1 on page 6. 16 THE COURT: Okay. MS. PETERS: I'm sorry. I just switched to -- I 17 switched to follow along with the discussion you were just 18 So, I apologize. It's 2957-4 on page 9 through 10. 19 having. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Yeah, this is a different 21 deposition notice. Okay. 22

I'm with you. Okay.

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MS. PETERS: Okay. So both Request 6 and Request 7 ask for the witness to bring a laptop that's capable of logging in and just showing certain -- the architecture of certain

platforms and systems.

One example is with Request Number 6, we're asking for the witness to bring a computer that can log into the platforms that the investigators are using when they're investigating a reported safety incident so that the witness can show how the investigators' resources are organized, linked, accessed, viewed, and interacted with.

So this topic -- rather, this notice includes Category 12, where we're asking for a witness who is knowledgeable, on behalf of Uber, to talk about the process for investigating reported sexual assault incidents.

And we have a lot of little pieces of the puzzle,
you know, where we have these screenshots of the safety lens or
a screenshot of something from the chronicle map or a
screenshot from something over here, but we don't really see
how those all fit together.

And especially, you know, now that companies are increasingly not relying on just straightforward, old-fashioned documents, but user interfaces that have interrelated systems where you click here and then you jump here, you know, and you open up a protocol or you open up a script that guides you about what to do and how to respond, we really are flying blind when we're asking questions of a witness without being able to understand how that information links together.

It's sort of -- not to be -- I quess at the risk of being

hyperbolic -- a little bit like taking the deposition of a pilot about a cockpit where you just have little screenshots or zoom-ins of every button but you can't, like, zoom it out and see the dashboard that the pilot would see.

This comes up frequently in other contexts, like medical malpractice in state court where we have electronic medical record systems that really can't be understood until they're shared screen at a deposition to walk through the way that the information is linked together.

So that's an example of the goals. And there are really just four of these categories, all of which are tailored to be supportive of the questioning at the deposition.

THE COURT: And none of the discovery that I've authorized already helps you get at that information or understand?

MS. PETERS: It does.

THE COURT: Because I thought I had authorized a prior inspection.

MS. PETERS: No, it does very much so, Your Honor.

And I think you may be referring to the knowledge base issue where there was --

THE COURT: Yeah, the policies.

MS. PETERS: Yeah. With the knowledge base policies, there was sort of an initial option for the parties to work together, and then there was a backup option for the plaintiff

to actually review on a computer some of those systems.

We didn't end up, in that context, getting to that backup option, as the way that that order was, I think, crafted was to provide kind of an Option 1 and then an Option 2.

But here, there's --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. PETERS: -- a particularized relevance to --

THE COURT: Right. And then it went to Judge Jones,

I believe, but --

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MS. PETERS: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COX: May I respond, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, of course.

MR. COX: Thank you.

We believe this is a request without basis or authority, and plaintiffs haven't cited any authority for this request. It runs afoul of Rule 34. I believe it would turn well-accepted deposition -- 30(b)(6) deposition procedures on their head.

In terms of Rule 34, the cases we've cited demonstrate that that rule does not provide a routine right of direct access to a party's ESI. Rather, in terms of what you have ordered in this case, exceptional circumstances must be shown: data tampering, proven failure to disclose. Those aren't present here.

This is also not narrowly tailored. I mean, this seeks unfettered access to company systems. And in terms of what Ms. Peters pointed out, in the Request Number 6, in Exhibit 4 to the letter, Uber investigators may use a number of systems, and this would allow access to --

THE COURT: Okay. Let me just pause you here because it's not so much they want direct -- that plaintiffs want direct access to Uber's networks, but they want to understand the interface, as I understand it. And why is that not like a tangible thing under Rule 30(b)(2) that I can allow -- authorize to be produced as part of a deposition?

MR. COX: Well, Your Honor, the -- you know, the show-and-tell that plaintiffs are asking for here would be without regard to relevance or privilege or confidential information or private information that's part of those systems.

And, typically, where these types of inspections are allowed, there are safeguards in place that allow for the protection -- you might have a monitor; you might have something else -- but some safeguard in place to protect against the disclosure of privileged or confidential or private information; and those safeguards are not really feasible in the context of an oral deposition.

And I guess I'll give a metaphor a shot. I don't know if it'll be as successful as Ms. Peters. But, I mean, to us, this

is tantamount to holding a deposition not in a conference room of outside counsel, but at Uber's headquarters, and not sort of sitting down with the questioner asking the witness questions but, rather, having the witness stroll through the company and do show-and-tell with Uber's proprietary business information and systems while answering questions. We don't think that that's appropriate.

THE COURT: Well, obviously, counsel will be present and could object if it went further than -- you know, into proprietary or confidential information beyond simply, you know, allowing the attorneys to see a demonstrative of, like, the dashboard that an Uber employee might be looking at when they're, you know, receiving and handling some sort of passenger complaint.

MR. COX: But, Your Honor, if the request is for a dashboard, then let's have a discussion about what the request is for, not sort of allowing access into a live system.

And as Your Honor indicated, inspections have been allowed; or if there are requests for specific -- architecture of specific systems, I mean, that's a conversation that we can have. We can have the safeguards in place so privileged or confidential or private information isn't inadvertently disclosed. And there may be a way to do that in a way that allows the step back in the cockpit that Ms. Peters was suggesting they're looking for.

But we submit that, again, there's no authority for sort of opening up Uber's internal company systems during a deposition, even if it's just to show the architecture of a system. And we would meet and confer with plaintiffs if there are specific systems where screenshots may be helpful, but we strongly believe that, you know, allowing access to these systems would not -- doesn't have precedent, should not be allowed.

THE COURT: Yeah. Well, site inspections are, you know, an available discovery tool under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. So I think there's ways to safeguard confidential information and -- so, anyhow, I think that some of the arguments that you're making, Mr. Cox, may go a little further than -- than, you know, what the rules contemplate.

MR. COX: Can I try to put a finer point on it,
then --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. COX: -- Your Honor?

Because I think -- I'm not disputing that inspections can be permissible under the federal rules. I'm focused on the idea of doing that in the context of an oral deposition and converting -- sort of upsetting the purpose of an oral deposition, which is for the deponent to give oral testimony.

And if a plaintiff -- if the deponent cannot sufficiently describe orally what the system looks like or the

architecture -- we, as litigants, deal with that all the time -- there are ways to address that. The plaintiffs can use screenshots they have to refresh someone's recollection. That could be done during a deposition.

After a deposition, we could deal with this issue if -- if the witness was found not to be prepared or incapable of describing the -- the systems with sufficient particularity.

But right now, we're sort of dealing with speculation about a witness's inability to describe something when that hasn't been shown.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let me move on to my final question here.

I wanted to check in about the status of production of case-specific documents in advance of the bellwether depositions.

So let's see. You-all have scheduled many, but not all, of the individual plaintiffs for deposition, it looks like, based on the filings a few hours ago or just after lunch.

MR. COTTON: Yes. Your Honor, this is Chris Cotton for Uber.

I do think we have all of the six Wave 1 plaintiffs scheduled. The parties have been understandably focusing on the Wave 1 cases in the near term. We do expect to turn to the other cases in due course, but at least as to the Wave 1 cases, each has been scheduled.

THE COURT: Okay. So are you all on track for complete production -- for completing production for these individual bellwether plaintiff depositions? Like, producing in advance -- previously, I had to address an order about what questions could be asked or what topics could be covered or whether a deposition could occur if location information hadn't been turned over.

MR. COTTON: Yes.

MS. STRATIGOPOULOS: Your Honor --

Go ahead, Chris. I apologize.

MR. COTTON: Yeah, yeah.

At least with respect to the discovery we're following up on with respect to plaintiffs, we've had conversations with leadership for the plaintiffs' group on some plaintiffs' discovery responses. There are a handful of issues that I think we'll need your direction on, and so I anticipate we'll have a PTO 8 submission on some of plaintiffs' discovery responses.

We're also following up separately with individual case counsel for particular plaintiffs with respect to case-specific responses. We'll hold out hope that that meet-and-confer process is productive and we can narrow any disputes there.

But all of that to say, we're addressing plaintiffs' productions, I think narrowing disputes, and to the extent any remain, we'll get them promptly addressed.

MS. STRATIGOPOULOS: So, Your Honor, Meredith Stratigopoulos for plaintiffs.

I do kind of want to reframe what Mr. Cotton was discussing. So we're on a little bit of an uneven playing field right now, just from the outset.

Plaintiffs have all responded substantively and produced the documents that are in their possession for at least some of the requests for production that defendants have issued. As well, plaintiffs have substantively responded to defendants' interrogatories and continue to supplement those responses, and we continue to meet and confer with defendants to continue to supplement the substantive responses that plaintiffs have already provided.

Of course there are some finite disputes with some that will ripen with a PTO 8 process that I don't think it's worth going down those rabbit holes now. But very big picture, the plaintiffs, in good faith, have been attempting to comply with the discovery that they can and continuing to supplement before their depositions.

But the question that you asked was about, for example, location information. That's information that is more so in the possession of Uber versus the plaintiffs. Uber is in possession of, for example, all of the GPS data that would show where the plaintiffs are, as we've requested -- pardon me -- where the defense drivers are, as we've requested, between,

you know, 12 hours before the subject incident to 12 hours after. That's not something that the plaintiffs are currently in possession of. And that's just one example of something that we've asked for that we hope we're getting.

The plaintiffs have issued requests for production that very broadly cover information about the plaintiff that Uber's in possession of, information about the ride and information about the defense driver. Uber has yet to substantively respond to all of these requests. We've only received communication logs, I think, two weeks after they were due for the bellwether plaintiffs.

With that said, we have had multiple meet and confers with the defendants on plaintiffs' requests for production; and our understanding, after the conclusion of those meet and confers that was solidified in the letter that we received yesterday, is that by May 16th, plaintiffs will be receiving substantive responses to their first -- to their outstanding requests for production that were due starting on April 26; that this production will include -- if there are responsive documents that have already been produced in response to the custodial discovery, it will identify those documents by specific Bates range that actually apply to the question that's been asked; and that that production will be complete and that it will be a search of -- for responsive documents wherever Uber thinks those documents might be. And to the extent that there's a

need for new production outside of identifying what may have previously been produced in custodial files, Uber will be making those productions.

That is our understanding for all of the requests for production, I think it's 1 through 57, that we've discussed with them but for one that, again, we're queuing up for PTO 8. And so our understanding is that when we get to May 16th, we should have a substantive answer to your question as to: Has Uber produced everything that we need to move forward with individual plaintiff depositions? We certainly hope that these meet and confers will result in that, but we simply won't know until we see what Uber produces.

The other thing to make sure that is just clear here is that Uber -- our understanding is that Uber will be producing these documents with the BrownGreer ID for each specific bellwether plaintiff in the production so that plaintiffs can identify which production -- which documents apply to which case, which will also let us answer that question of how do we move forward with the depositions as scheduled.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, first of all, you had said that -- that plaintiffs had responded to at least some of Uber's discovery requests. You've got to respond to all of them. So --

MS. STRATIGOPOULOS: I should have --

THE COURT: -- that --

MS. STRATIGOPOULOS: I should have been more clear.

We have responded to all of them. There are some objections that we are standing on that are being queued up for PTO 8. But plaintiffs have substantively responded to all of them. There are just some where there are some objections that we believe the Court will have to address.

I apologize I was not clear on that.

THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. And for the individual plaintiffs, I'm not sure that -- is it the case for each of these case- -- individual cases that drivers' locations

12 hours before and after the incident is necessary before you go forward with the deposition?

MS. STRATIGOPOULOS: So to the extent that they have that information --

THE COURT: I mean --

MS. STRATIGOPOULOS: -- for --

THE COURT: -- you might have some cases where that just is not relevant at all, like there's no bearing on that.

MS. STRATIGOPOULOS: Yes, Your Honor. There might be some bellwether cases where we have the GPS information that we need. But Uber also potentially has location information for the plaintiffs that we'd also like to see, and I believe we have a two-hour before-and-after -- or, pardon me -- a 12-hour before-and-after window that we've requested there.

But we have six depositions set right now. And once we

see what we get on May 16th, we can identify which one of those may have missing information that could affect the deposition.

But you're correct, Your Honor. To the extent that it's irrelevant, we can address that when we -- we can address that when we see what they do and don't produce.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GROMADA: Your Honor, if I may briefly reply.

This is Veronica Gromada for Uber.

It is correct -- counsel's correct that plaintiffs have made very broad requests with respect to the riders, in this instance, the plaintiffs and the drivers, but also with respect to other individuals who may have taken rides with these subject drivers. And Uber has been meeting and conferring with plaintiffs in good faith.

There are a number of requests where we have made it very clear that that information is being collected. And since there have been some meet-and-confer discussions with plaintiffs, we have further refined additional searches coming out of those meet and confers and have updated plaintiffs on the documents and information forthcoming, including information, as was pointed out, about the location of the -- the drivers 12 hours before and after.

So I hope Your Honor can appreciate, with plaintiffs' own example, why it has taken a bit of time to collect all of that information. But, again, we have elected to do so in order to

position the parties to move forward with what plaintiffs purport as being necessary for them to move forward with the depositions.

And plaintiffs have indicated throughout the conferral process that a part of the reason that they have been both very broad and specific with their requests is that they would like to make sure that they don't have any surprises about there being the possibility of some document or a bit of information that Uber might have regarding their plaintiff that they don't have, putting them at a disadvantage during depositions. Well, it feels as if we're almost trying to solve for every possible scenario that may come up in a deposition before we even get there.

And if I could say by giving yet another example, is that we're even being asked to provide information with respect to the -- all accounts, if you will, for the subject plaintiffs, both with respect to them as riders who use the app and drivers if they also drive for the company as an independent driver who's using the app both -- in both respects from a marketplace standpoint.

So, again, we have not been combative on those points.

Just making it clear it takes time.

But I can, if Your Honor would like, give an additional update. But I can assure you, beyond a number of documents that have gone out already, including various versions of

agreements between the defendants and the independent drivers with respect to the terms of use for the plaintiffs and other documents, there are a number of documents being uploaded to the vendor for production. And, yes, they will be produced in a way that's compliant with the ESI protocol and that will enable the plaintiffs to download that information in a way that it can be given to each individual plaintiff's counsel with the identifiers intact so that they are clear about what's responsive to each of their pieces.

THE COURT: Okay. I guess with the reference to the driver's location data and that getting produced before the individual plaintiff's deposition, I just don't -- for the range of time, I don't see why that's going to be necessary to have 12 hours' worth of driver location data --

MS. STRATIGOPOULOS: I misspoke.

THE COURT: -- before the incident.

MS. STRATIGOPOULOS: It's two hours after. I apologize, Your Honor. It's two hours after the ride.

MS. GROMADA: If I may, Your Honor, they've asked both for two hours and 12 hours after the ride, before and after.

And, again, as I understand it, it is to just make sure that they have full insight into whatever information Uber might have with respect to the plaintiffs or the driver.

But, again, even if that information is discoverable, I agree with Your Honor that some of what we're being asked to

produce, I don't see it as being an impediment with moving forward with plaintiffs' depositions. But, again, it is being collected for production --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. GROMADA: -- throughout this week.

THE COURT: Well, in my prior order about the sequencing of production relative to the depositions that are coming up, I really wanted to ensure that, you know, Uber isn't intentionally holding back documents that relate to questions that it's going to be asking the individual plaintiff about; and so all of that production needs to happen before -- of those relevant documents needs to happen before the deposition is held.

And that's really the intent of the order, although the order -- the verbiage and the phrasing is really kind of more like barring lines of questioning on topics if you haven't produced the documents related to it; but really, I think the ultimate practical effect is all of that production needs to happen before the deposition is held.

If you haven't -- if Uber hasn't produced the related documents on that topic and starts to ask questions about it, then it seems like it's a representation that Uber looked for these documents and they didn't exist, and so they're not going to pop up later on in the case.

MS. GROMADA: Your Honor, based on where we have

landed in the conferrals, I don't anticipate that being a problem.

And, again, these are being uploaded to the vendor for production throughout this week; and as previously stated, we are working to get that complete by this Friday.

THE COURT: Right. Okay. And then, you know, on plaintiffs' side, there is an abundance of data that Uber has, and so there may be an inclination just to ask for the sun and the moon and the stars and every piece of -- every ream of digital data that the company has to avoid surprises. But we've got a lot of bellwether cases. There's a lot of cases, period, in this MDL; and then for the bellwethers, it's a decent number when you look across the wave.

So, you know, be thoughtful about what's proportionate under Rule 26, and be selective. It may not make sense to do a cookie-cutter approach if the cases look very different and have different sort of, you know, factual situations such that certain information is just -- there's no way -- realistic way or likelihood that it's going to be relevant. So --

MS. STRATIGOPOULOS: Yes. Your Honor, we have met and conferred extensively on the scope of many of our requests.

And Uber has agreed to produce responsive documents within the scopes that we've discussed for some requests. For others, they did not elect to meet and confer on the requests and have said that they will produce responsive documents.

And so, I mean, to the extent that any of these concerns are true, we certainly would have hoped that they've been resolved in our extensive meet-and-confer process where, again, the scopes have been discussed at length and, we think, cleared up appropriately such that this will be responsive production as it relates to the individual bellwethers. Of course we think that the size of production in response to each question may vary between bellwethers, but we do think that we have resolved outstanding concerns by Uber for the scope. That's where we've landed as of today.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COTTON: Your Honor, may I add just a brief point?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. COTTON: Yeah. Just coming back to where I started, so for similar reasons, obviously, we're going to have an interest in getting plaintiffs' responses addressed well in advance of the upcoming depositions. As I mentioned earlier, we have had productive meet and confers and narrowed the issues; and to the extent any remain, the plan will be to get those presented to you promptly so that we can, likewise, get them addressed ahead of the plaintiffs' depositions, and any supplemental productions can be similarly made well before.

MS. COWAN: Your Honor, if I may?

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. COWAN: Tracey Cowan. I don't believe I've been

in front of you before either. So, very nice to be here in your courtroom, so to speak.

I just wanted to weigh in on plaintiffs' productions because plaintiffs have produced pretty much everything that they've been asked for, with the exception of a few discrete requests that the parties have disputes about, and those are being teed up per PTO 8 appropriately.

Furthermore, defendants last night sent us a chart of additional sort of one-offs that they thought might still be deficient; and, again, a lot of those relate to deficiencies that have nothing to do with withholding of documents. They have to do with Uber just asking "Can you say there's no more?" or, you know, "Can you" -- "There seems to be a discrepancy here."

So it's not the case that Uber does not have plaintiffs' documents. I just want to make that clear. Plaintiffs have been meeting and conferring in good faith, and I think we've come to a lot of really good agreements as to scope, really meeting in the middle wherever we can, and supplemental productions have been ongoing.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you very much for your time this afternoon. I will get an order out as soon as I can.

MS. COWAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. GROMADA: Thank you, Your Honor.